TILLMAN BACKS HIS LAW. HE DEFENDS THE DISPENSARY SYS-

EM AGAINST CRITICISM. He Tells of the Great Sectal and Moral Reform Which He Thinks His Scheme Has Made Rrfeetive-South Carollan's Consumption of unisher Decreased Fifty Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, May 15.-In consideration of the out assaults upon South Carolina's dispenerry system, Senator Tillman was asked a day or two ago to give a statement of the development and justification of the law from his point of view. He said:

The prohibition sentiment, always strong in South Carolina, had been growing atronger, and r seemed a political necessity in 1892 that something should be done to recognize it. Accordingly, in August of that year, in order to prevent a split in the new Democracy of the State, boxes were placed at the primaries and voters were esked to vote on the question of probibition or 10 prohibition. Strictly speaking, it was not an issue, but an abstract proposition merely, Prohibition received a little short of 40,000-no prohibition received a little under 30,000 (which. ou see, was a majority of about 10,000 for proa) and some 20,000 voters did not vote at B. This was a sufficient one for the General Assembly which met that fall, and a stringent cohibition bill, containing what seemed to the robibition leaders to be the best features of the Maine, lows, and Kansas laws was put into be amended somewhat and to pass the House It did not reach the Senate until a week before adjournment. I had pointed out as Governor the impossibilities of enforcing prohibition, and had spoken of the dispensary system then and still in operation in Athens, Ga., as a possible model for us. The consequence was that Senator John Gary Evans of Aiken, later Governor, introduced a dispensary bill proposed by myself, with the House prohibition measure as a basis, which was substituted for the House bill. It was rushed through, the House had no time to amend it, and naturally it possessed many defects; but it has worked better than its most sanguine supporters could have believed.

"The State buys and owns all liquors until they are sold to the consumer. All persons are forbidden to traffic in any kind of distilled or malt liquors, but the State is authorized to establish dispensaries for their sale. A State Roard of Control supervises the business, a chief dispenser purchases the supplies of liquor and file the requisitions of local dispensers in the various counties. These county dispensaries remain open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. every day except Sundays and legal holidays, liquor is sold packages of one-half a pint to five gallons, and beer is sold in pint bottles. All bottles are supposed to have the paimetto tree blown in them and to bear a label with the seal and the motto of the State upon it. Liquor cannot be sold to minors or habitual drunkards. and the package must not be opened upon the premises where it is bought. If a stranger desires to buy liquor or beer, he must be identified by some responsible local person. He fills out an application, giving his age and residence, and stating the amount which he desires to purchase, without designating the use to which he intends to put it. A person can purchase distilled liquor only once a day, but he can buy beer as many times as he likes in a given day. The Dispensary law contains all the safeguards sgainst the illicit sale of liquor which the Prohihitionists have been able to hit upon in forty years, and we have learned many others from experience. Those who want liquor, or who need it, can get it, as free American citizens. There is to pretence at performing impossibilities."

Just how did you find the law to work ?" Well, it went into effect July 1, 1893. The night before, every bar in the State had closed its coors. Of course, we had been planning for months to manage so important a business, but to one had any idea of its magnitude. All of the legal whiskey traffic of the State was turned to the capital as a source of supply. In Columbia a big hall, 165 by 35 feet and three stories high, was made the location for the State Dispensary Fifty or sixty employees, working ten hours a day, were kept busy bottling liquor which the State Chemist had examined and approved. Of course, great quantities of liquor had been put beforehand, and naturally many trains brought into the State, after the law was enforced, much contraband liquor. But, crude s the law was, and hard as was the opposition of heliquor dealers and their friends on the one band and of the crank Prohibitionists on the other, it was admitted to be an almost instant success. The State Dispensary was soon found to be more than self-sustaining. In July twenty nine dispensaries were opened and running; in August, thirty-eight; in September, forty-seven; errs ranged from \$300 to \$1,000 a year. The cheapest grade of whiskey was sold at \$3 a vallon. In seventeen of our chief towns 576 ar rists for drunkenness were reported in July and August, 92, and only 283 in July and August, '93. In September, '92, these same towns reported 230 arrests for drunkenness, and in September, '93, only 126."

"Other results which might perhaps be called

social must have been noticeable f"
"Yes, sir," Mr. Tillman replied. "A pure article was guaranteed, and the consumer got full in asure of standard strength. There was no onsideration of personal profit, and hence no inducement to force sales. The bottle was not opened on the premises and hence treating was impossible, and the liquor was sold only in the daytime. Moreover, the appetizing adjuncts of c, sugar, lemons, &c., were absent. The liquor was sold for cash only, there were no weekly sales standing against the workingman till pay day, and he took his wages home. There were two other great social improvements. The keepers of gambling places, pool rooms, and dives found their business practically wiped out, and the local political rings which usually control elections in municipalities found themselves shown of the power usually welded by the salons. troi elections in municipalities found themselves shorn of the power usually wielded by the saloon-keepers. The Legislature builded better than it knew. The price of liquor was not made high enough so that the blind tiger or the smuggling in of liquor was made profitable, and it was also low enough so that the State made no great profit, and what there was went to the reduction of the general tax. The profits of the liquor dealer were saved to the consumer, who could give the money to his family. The profit how goes to the free school fund. In the old diys at my home at Edgefield Court House there would be gathered on the sale days in January saif February perhaps eight hundred or a thousand men from the country, and I regret to say that anywhere from lifty to two here. said men from the country, and I regret to say that anywhere from fifty to two hundred of the ace, would go home drunk. On my roturn to ligefield after the Dispensary law was in operation I attended one of these sales. It was a base of remark that not a drunkard had been emanywhere."

opposed it because their taxes had been

said that drunkenness had been deout said that drunkenness had been de-ised in South Carolina 50 per cent."
Yes, sir; and I could quote you from the exect of Sov. Evans submitted to the General except of Sov. Evans submitted to the General solid) in February, 1899, to prove this. He result is letter to the various Mayors of the relating them if drunkenness and crime the obtaination of whiskey had increased or here obtainable of drunkenness had been contained that the previous condition, and also the general effect of the dispensary law has 1990, the peace and good order of their has a spheared from these reports that akkenness had decreased for the entire State except. That the number of cases tried in

and them. Gov. Ellerbe in his message of last January is hardly less enthusiastic in support of the dispensary plan."

"You have probably had inquiries from other States as to the nature of this law!"

"Oh, yes; North Carolina is beginning to adopt it locally, and in North Dakota and other Western States they are discussing its advisability. I believe that it will be adopted by many States. Senator Tillman makes no apology for his connection with the dispensary law. It is easy to see that he is very proud that he had to do with its passage and execution. He is not less proud, however, of three other departures which signalized his term as Governor of South Carolina, which his friends consider very important, if not historic. One is the adoption of the new Constitution, by which, with its educational qualification, the nagre is disfranchised and it is not necessary any longer to cheat him out of his ballot. Another is the establishment of two industrial schools, each successful, with its complement of about 400 students. The third is the emancipation of "the people" from the "aristocracy" as expressed in the Tillmanite jargon.

TROULEY PARTIES TOO NOISE

TROLLEY PARTIES TOO NOISY.

Form of Entertainment That Deteriorated

After Reaching Brooklyn. Brooklyn is certainly unfortunate with the trolley. When the trolley has been introduced into other cities and villages it has been found to be a benefit and a blessing. With Brooklyn it has worked badly from the start. It began by killing off both youth and age at a rate so reck less that Brooklyn now holds the record for trolley slaughter, and several lawyers are for on the way to fortune owing to the number of suits for damages which they have been able to bring. This habit of running people down the trolley cars still keep up. Then, in remote, unprogressive towns, such as Philadelphia and Rockland, Me., riding on the electric roads is a smooth, pleasant mode of travel. In Brooklyn it has always been entirely different. There it consists of jolting, a series of sudden rushes, followed by more sudden stops, and then the trolley pole files off the wire, or something else breaks down. There seems to be something in the climate of Brooklyn that is detrimental to the trolley. The managers of the roads recognize the fact that something is wrong, and bring men from as far away as New Orleans to remedy matters; but, however successful these men may have been with trolley roads in other cities. they seem to be able to accomplish little in Brooklyn.

Citizens of Brooklyn are now up in arms against a trolley feature which in other citics is considered an entertaining and valuable part of the system, but in Brooklyn has developed pos sibilities of hideousness previously undreamed of. It is the trolley party. In Paterson, N. J., it is considered a desirable and praiseworthy institution, of especial use to Sunday schools and W. C. T. U. excursions; and down in Philadelphia some gallant and ingenious conductor added a tinge of spice to its harmless joy by inventing the trolley tunnel, which consists in pulling down the trolley tunnel, which consists in pulling down the trolley pole and so shrouding the entire car in darkness, asof a railway tunnel, when the youths and maidens are returning home gayly after the ice cream. One might have thought that such an institution would be well adapted to Brooklyn, but it has deteriorated saily since its arrival there, and so clizens are calling upon the police to tame its exuberance now at the beginning of the trolley party season.

A Brooklyn trolley party consists of from one to ten big trolley cars, each with from forty to seventy passengers. Sometimes the passengers are Sunday school pupils; generally they are not; but that is a mere detail, for a good boy can make just as much noise with a tin horn as any one else. Each of the passengers has a horn, a rattle, or some other noise-producing instrument of torture, and the combined effect is that of the New Year's din downtown at Trinity Church travelling about the city. As this pandemonium on wheels passes your house at any time between 10 P. M. and 3 A. M., there is reason why it should make itself disliked by people who don't go on trolley rides. At cose range, in the streets through which the car tracks run, the roaring, shrieking, and biaring is deafening, and even a quarter of a mile away the noise is sufficient to wake people up. So petitions have been sent to the police authorities in Brooklyn begging them to enforce rigidly the ordinance against tin horns, and to preserve order on trolley parties.

"It's funny," said a trolley official in discussing the subject of the complaint. "Now, where I came from the trolley parties did more than anything else to popularize the system. They were as quiet and orderly as a church picnic. I've never seen a is considered a desirable and praiseworthy in-stitution, of especial use to Sunday schools and

PATENT LEATHER TAN SHOES. They Are a Novelty, and Bealers Are Wonder-

ing if They Will Take with the Public. The latest development in the light-colored shoe is of a character to puzzle the public as well as the shonkeepers. One dealer told a Sux reporter the other day that he had no idea just

what the new style meant.
"It is something that seems all wrong to me," he said, "and we are waiting to see what the people are going to think of it. The new shoe combines the features of an undress and a patent leather shoe as well. It is made of the usual tan-colored leather, but is finished with a patent leather glaze that makes it shine like the newest sort of black patent leather pumps. When I saw it first it seemed to me that some man had been trying to solve the problem of the combination of tan shoes and the silk hat by inventing something that would seem a little more appropriate to the men who like this fashion. There is the tan-colored leather, with its suggestion of summer neglige, and the light background as a protection from the dust. Then there is the shiny glaze to afford some sort of excuse for the connection with the silk hat. But I don't believe that so much analysis prompted the inventor of that novelty. That it was devised for the mere purpose of getting out something new or maybe to furnish a permanent shine that generally costs 10 cents. leather glaze that makes it shine like the newes getting out something new or maybe to furnish a permanent shine that generally costs 10 cents whenever it is put on the unglazed shoe

seems the most probable explanation. "The care of light shoes is likely to be more expensive in the end than the ordinary black where it costs double the price of an ordinary where it costs double the price of an ordinary blacking to have them cleaned. But they have come to stay. There is no doubt about that, and their survival seems more remarkable after the struggies it took to make them popular. I remember how conspicuous the few men were who ten years ago courageously ventured out wearing these light-colored shoes. They have now generally driven out of use entirely one sort of shoe. That is the black calf low quarter shoe. Comparatively few of them are made

who ten years ago courageously ventured out wearing these light-colored shoes. They have now generally driven out of use entirely one sort of shoe. That is the black calf low quarter shoe. Comparatively few of them are made now, and I don't believe that anybody regrets their disappearance. They were always inconvenient, with no end of trouble to the bootblack who had to look after them.

"This year finds no change in the general styles. The heavy, double-soled tan shoes that begen to be fashionable about three years ago were made then by only the high-priced shoemakers, but they are to be obtained anywhere now, and even the lasts, which were supposed to be the exclusive property of these makers, are now to be had for cheap prices in a form that imitates remarkably well the best work of the expensive men. I anticipate a return to the thinner sole, for the heavy-soled business has already been a little bit overdone. The high-priced men have already shown a disposition to go back to this older fashion, and, as they generally set the styles, the tan shoes next summer will doubtless be found less frequently provided with these very heavy soles. In reality they do not make a shoe last much longer, as the uppers break usually if the sole does not wear out. They will be the fashion this sunmer, and the high, double-soled boots will always remain lademand for shooting, golling, or any heavy out. They will be the fashion this sunmer, and the high, double-soled boots will always remain lademand for shooting, golling, or any heavy out. They will be the fashion the sone, which is spite of all efforts to make them popular here remain nothing more than a shop-window curiosity. This spring sees a few of the combined tan and patent leather upners are regarded as a highly dashiourble by certain exquisite dressers in London and Paris, but New Yorkers promptly assigned them to that catalogue of intolerable eventualities that includes the patent leather and tan shoe described above. We rejected all of these. Russia leather is still

scople there, and many have died since then, but I do not recall having seen in the papers in twenty years any reference to any person, living or dead, that he or she was in the audience at Ford's Theatre the night that Lincoln was shot."

THE SUN has received several letters from persons who were in Ford's Theatre on the night of Lincoln's assassination, or know of others who were there. One of these letters said that Henry W. Lewis of 84 Wolcott street, Brooklyn, witnessed the murder of the Presi-A SUN reporter went to see Mr. Lewis one day last week. Mr. Lewis is now 62 years old and somewhat fceble in health, but has a vigorous memory. He recalls with lively in terest the occurrences in Ford's Theatre on the night of April 14, 1865. In his younger days Mr. Lewis used to be a seaman. By the time he was 20 years old he had been around the world. He saw the gold rush to California and that to Australia, which country he visited in 1850. In the latter part of the civil war Mr. Lewis was employed on the Government transport Constitution, which plied between Washington and the Army of the Potomac in Virginia.

On April 14 the Constitution reached Washington from City Point, where she had delivered a cargo of bread for the army. She brought back part of the Ninth Corps to Washington. When she reached town the members of the crew read that Lincoln and Grant would attend Ford's Theatre that night. "I had often seen Lincoln," said Mr. Lewis,

'but had never seen Grant, and I proposed to several of my mates to go to the theatre to see Grant and the play, 'Our American Cousin. We arrived at the theatre just before the performance was to begin. There were no scats to be had and we passed in on admission prices and stood up behind the seats in the upper gallery. We watched the incidents of the night eagerly and in the third act of the play heard the pistol shot that Booth fired.

shot that Booth fired.

"Instantly there was much confusion. I think the excitement in the galiery was as great as that in the other parts of the theatre, of which so much has been written. There was a great commotion and a great craning of necks. I remember distinctly seeing Lincoln's head drop to his arm. He was unconscious, of course, and no one had yet reached him. I also saw Booth jump to the stage and sink to the floor on one knee. We could tell that he was saying something just before he dragged himself off the stage. The noise in the place was that of a roar by this time. Those in the gallery were on their feet, and we could see no more. A stampede began, such as I suppose occurs at a time of fire in a theatre. To this day I do not know how I reached the street. I have absolutely no recollection about it, and never had. My mates also did not remember how they got out. All, we knew was that we were swept out of the place and found the street thronged. It was a sad night, and we were inte in reaching our quarters.

"Curiously enough, in all my work and on what few journeys I have made since I have never met a min and never heard of one except the officials who was in Ford's Theatre on that night. Instead of there being 1,000 persons present, as THE SUN'S correspondent suggested, there must have been 2,500. There was standing room only, and it is strange that so few of those present have been theard from. For years the incidents of that night came to me with a sense of horror. It was a long time before I could shake it off. I have often talked freely of that night with my acquaintances, and I suppose that the others who saw the assassination did the same, and certainly it is peculiar that so little has been heard of the various individuals who composed the audience on that memorable night."

Mr. Lewis has another reminiscence that his friends have always liked to hear him tell. He "Instantly there was much confusion, I

so little has been heard of the various individuals who composed the audience on that memorable night.

Mr. Lewis has another reminiscence that his
friends have always liked to hear him tell. He
saw the first shot fired at the outbreak of the
civil war. It was in Charlesion harber on April
12, 1861, but he says it was not at Fort Sumier.
It was at the conster Nashville at 4.30 o'clock in
the morning. Mr. Lewis was the lookout on the
Nashville. The Union fleet, consisting of the
transport Baltic and the warships Pawnee, Pocahontas, and Harriet Lane, had left New York
before the Nashville, but the Nashville paered
them and arrived off the bar of Charleston harbor first. The Nashville, which belonged to a
line running boats between Charleston and New
York regularly, and had carried arms and
ammunitien to the Southerners, resembled the
Harriet Lane in her size and rig, and when she
approached he bar the Southerners thought she
was the Harriet Lane. They had been warned
that the Harriet Lane was coming down. The
famous battery on Morris Island threw a shot at
the Nashville on this supposition, and this

came around.

The Captain of the Harriet Lane simply asked some perfunctory questions, and both ships lay off the bar and watched not only the first shot fired on Fort Sumter, but also the entire bombardment of thirty-six hours. On Sunday, April 14, the day of the evacuation of Fort Sumter, the Nashville went into the harbor, and Mr. Lewis, with Capt. Murray and others, rowed over to the fort. The only souvenir of the visit that Mr. Lewis has retained is a grape-shot with a dent in it that was fired against Fort Sumter from one of the rebel batterlos in the harbor.

Among the letters which THE SUN has received from those who were present at the assassination of Lincoln is one from William Elmendorf of Hobsken, who says:

"I see by last Sunday's SUN that 'F. H. B.' of Brookly and Silas Owen of Cohecs, N. V., wish to know if there is any one who was present at Ford's Theatre in Washington on the night when Lincoln was shot. I was there, and have the original programme. My present address is 1107 Washington strest, Hoboken, N. J. I am a native of Kingston, N. Y., and I believe that asome of the letters I wrote immediately after the assassination of Lincoln are now in the old Senate building in Kingston, together with some others placed there by my brother, who now resides at Catskill."

4,000 DUELS A YEAR IN GERMANY. 1.000 a Year in France and 3.759 Duels in

More duels are fought in Germany than in any ther country. Most of them, however, are student duels, which culminate in nothing more serious than slashed cheeks or torn scalps. Of all German university towns little Jena and Goottingen the number of duels averages one a day. year in and year out. On one day several years ago twelve duels were fought in Goettingen in twenty-four hours. In Jena the record for one day in recent times is twenty-one. Fully 4,000 student duels are fought every year in the German empire. In addition to these there are the more serious duels between officers and civilinas. Among Germans of mature years the annual number of duels is about one hundred.

Next to tiermany. France is most given to the duelling habit. She has every year encounted meetings, "merely to satisfy honor;" that is, merely to give two men the opportunity to wipe out insults by crossing swords or firing pistols in such a way as to preclude the slightest chance of injury. In the duel statistics these meetings are not reckened, as they are far less perilous then even the German student duels. Of the serious duels, France can boast fully 1,000 from New Year's to New Year's. The majority of these are among army officers. More than half of these result in wounds; nearly 20 per cent, in serious wounds.

Italy has had 2,759 duels in the last ten years, student duels are fought every year in the Ger-

these are among army officers. More than half of these result in wounds; nearly 20 per cent. in serious wounds.

Italy has had 2,759 duels in the last ten years, and has lost fifty citizens by death on the field of honor. Some 2,400 of these meetings were consummated with subres, 179 with pistols, 90 with rapiers, and one with revolvers. In 574 cases the insult was given in newspaper articles or in public letters regarding diterary quarrels. More than 700 principals were insulted by word, of mouth. Political discussions led to 559; religious discussions to 29. Women were the cause of 189. Quarrels at the gambling table were responsible for 189.

A summary shows that, as regards numbers, the sequence of duels fially comes first. Then come Germany, France, Russia, and Austria in the order named. For the most serious duels the pistol is the favorite weapon in all five countries.

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STATE FLOWERS. There Will Be Forty-five in the Near Future, Perhaps.

Every one of the forty-five States in the Union has a motto and a shield, and some of these mot thes seem to the disinterested observer to be somewhat inappropriate. Nevada, for instance, whose population is declining steadily and whose influence is yearly growing less, has for its motte Volens et Potens (Willing and Able). Missis sippi, the only one of the States which has ever

repudiated formally its public debt, has as its motto "Union, Justice, and Confidence." the other hand. Wyoming, the plonger State in voman's suffrage, has as its motto "Let Arms Yield to the Gown." The motto of Ocean is "She Flies with Her Own Wings," the apposite ness of which does not appear to be entirely clear for a State whose foreign commerce and railroad business are done through the adjacent States of California and Washington. Though all States have mottees and all States

have shields, only a small proportion of the States have flowers, though all may have them before very long if the popular demand for flowers typical of Statehood continues to increase. The Iowa Legislature at Des Moines last week adopted the wild rose as the official flower of the Hawkeye State. There are forty five States, but twelve of them only have official flowers, the selection of which has devolved in some States upon the Legislature, and in others flowers, the selection of which has devolved in some States upon the Lexiciature, and in others upon the public school children. Two New England States only have expressed a preference for any flower. Vermont for the red clover, by act of the Legislature, and Rhole Island, by vote of its school children, for the violat. The golden rod is the flavoric in Alabama; the marnolis in Oborsia; and the peach blossom in Belaware. Southwestern States are not represented in flowers to any great extent. Those States in which complete or limite; woman suffrage has been established by law are those which have taken the lead in the selection of State flowers. Colorado has the solumbine; Islaho, the syringia; Mortana, the bitter root, and t tah, the sego flip, The State flower of Nebraska is the golden rod, which is likewise the State flower of Uregon, Michigan has adouted the clover, and Kansas. The State flower State, would naturally one pright think, adout the sunflower as its favorite, but "they do things different in Kansas," and the idelt daisy is the ravorite.

The State flower of Minnesota is the mor cash flower. New York's preference for a State flower. In the school children of the State hold stant years are matter of contention. The rose is the favorite, but on the vote of the school children of the State hold stant years ago the preference for several varieties of roses led to a subdivision of the vote among there, with the result that technically, the golden rod had the majority and was chosen; but efforts have been made affect to reverse this declaration of preference, with the result that there are some who say the golden rod is the favorite of the Empire State and others who contend that the rose is entitled to the distinction. The favorite of the Famile State and others who contend that the rose is entitled to the distinction. The favorite of New Jersey is the white clover. Pennsylvania has never pronounced in favor of any flower.

A COUGAR IN THE DOORWAY An Incident of Life in Seattle Seven Years

"If I had left my house five minutes later one norning, seven years ago, I should have stepped upon a seven-foot congar in the vestibule," said was not at a compliathe wilderness, but my house ing when I walked out at the door to go to my place of business. Five minutes later I heard several shots fred back of me in the direction of my house. It was not until my return home at poon that I learned that the shots which I had noon that Hearned that the shots which I had heard had killed a courar it may doorway.

"The beast had got lost in the fog and wandered into the town, He was first seen instated into the town, He was first seen instated in the lates by the motorman of an electric car, cruciolize by the way-side in read ness to spring at the ear. The motorman sounded the going and cracked on speed, and at that the courar turned, ran into the vestibute of my house, and cruched at the doorsill. The motorman halled my neighbor, Mr. Chapla, now President of a leading bank, and told him about the courar. Chapla supped back into his house, got his Winchester ride, and shot the creature where he lay. It was rather an odd combination, a booming city, the electric cars, and a congar crusched in your downsy, but things quite as strange integer new and then in the towns that spring up overnight in the wilds."

cougar croushed in your donoway, but things quite as strange huspen cow and then in the towns that spring up overnight in the wilds."

LONGSTREET'S FEDERAL OFFICE.

Part of a Pinn of Canfederate Leaders to Support President Grant.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

In 1808, after the election of Gen, Grant to the Presidency, there was a conference of nearly all the big leaders of the Confederacy in one of the parlors of the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans. There were twelve or more present, and the meeting, which was held helind closed doors, lasted for more than a week. When it did adjourn it had been resolved that so far as they could they would advise their Southern friends to desert the Democratic narty and Join hands with the Republicans, and in this way the Federal offices would go to the ex-Confederates instead of the ghoules and carpet-baggers that they now had a carpet-baggers that the mintested that country. Gen, Longstreel, a college mate of Gen, Grant's and a personal friend of many years' standing, notwithstanding friend of many years' standing, notwithstanding friend of many years' standing, notwithstanding forces during the civil war, had seen the great soldier at Washington a few weeks before, who then had recommended such a course. It was agreed at the Now Orleans conference, almost without opposition, that these Southerners should co-operate with Gen. Grant and bring about a specific settlement of all differences.

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The gentlemen participating in this conference went to their homes. Gen. Longstreet went to Washington. He had no difficulty in seeing the President soon after his arrival. A few days later he was appointed United States Marshal for the Southern district of Georgia. His nomination was confirmed and the General accepted the position. The chuntry knows about the howithst was raised all over the country south of Mason and Dixon's line because of Longstreet's desertion. He had been a lifelong Democrat. He had voted with the Whigs before the war, but had recanted and had come back into the Benacratic fold, exhibiting much contrition. He had whipped the Yan kees at Knoxyllie and was one of the heroes of the Confederacy. He had gone to his Georgia home in 1865 with ennity and malice in his heart toward all Yankeeland. The Republican party was then to him a party of rascals. And for him to go into their camps four years later was an act only paralleled by that of Judas Iscarlot when he betrayed his Christ. That is the way the Southerners thought. Some still look at it that way, Newspapers towned with denunciation; stump speakers thundered the recordaling sentences from all corners and cross roads: brivate families heaped obloquy on his name around the family hearth; ministers spoke disparagingly of him in the public, and children were taught to turn their faces when they saw the old sordier coming. But he was undeterred by such popular channor. The other Confederates who had ontered into the compact to take the offices and thereby show the Administration that they were ready to act in peace were frightened away by the indignation created by Longstreet's acceptance and finally they became the traitors if

SOME OF THE VARIOUS TYPES THAT

COUNTRY HAS SEEN Gen. Grant's Dip Into the Business-A Pew Who Succeeded in "Arriving"-The Typical English Premoter-Times Now Changed. From the Boston Herald.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 1.-The Promoters' Club is passing away. It was the most interesting social, economic, and impromptn organization ever known on the great North American continent. When it began no man seems accurately to know. Tradition has it that the Book of the Genesis of the Promoters' Club notes that Gen. Grant was the founder of the institution. When he came to Mexico on his second trip, after having been here first on completing his round the world journey, he stopped, not as before, in semi-regal spartments in the huge and massive School of Mines building, but took rooms at the famous old Iturbide Hotel, planted his chair out under the tall stone columns of the court yard, placed his feet against these details of Mexican architecture, and began to scheme for his Mexican Southern Rallway that he never built, but which was carried out later on by an English company. The result of Grant's meditations in the patie of the Iturbide was the incorporation of the railway company, bearing, I believe, the name of "the Meridional," with fine offices up in New York, much plate glass, many clerks who put sheets of paper inside their big russia-bound books, and wrote poetry or letters to their sweethearts, and fooled the public.

Gen. Grant was a great soldier, but a guilcless business man. He had something of the promoter in him, but he lacked the practical talent for carrying a great scheme on to success. His centus was for war, not for creating.

After Grant came many other men, some old Generals in the Federal and Confederate armies veteran statesmen, and that queer lot who flock from the ends of the earth into any country that is being developed and has got the ear of the inceting public. Mexico has had its boom period, then its sag, and now for two years past has been going ahead in substantial fashion, just

been going ahead in substantial fashion, just sawing wood and sayin' nuthin'.

The Promoters' Club, when in its glory, was composed of a shifting number of members, but there was always enough of them to keep the stone pillars of the hotel supported by at least three pairs of feet to each pillar. Some of the members have come on to fame and fortune, and their bank accounts have grown fat, and their port is sublime as they walk the streets of Northern or European cities; but the larger part have never curvilled their name on the list of the successful. Many have died, prematurely old and broken hearted. Schemes are bad for a steady diet.

Attendy diet.

There was one man who "arrived," but after o many disappointments, such saddening settacks, that all who knew him came to admire and pity him. At one time he lived for weeks in a two-cent lost of bread night and morning, cept his them on the sky parior floor of the lturied on the key or his them had the legarithent of encouragement, which then had allways under its charge, was ever affable, milling, and sanguine, the most wonderful precipient of a human huilder I have ever seen snating, and sanguine, the most wonder specimen of a human buildog I have ever see Year after year this man came to Mexico; had a fixed thea of a railway to—well, I wo say where. He had his original concess, modified so many times that the clerks we wrote out the corrections and the printers what it is type for the Diarrio Official can to look on him as a dear familifered, without when the model of the printers when the printers we have the printers when the printers when the printers we have the printers when the printers we have the printers when the printers we have the printers when the printers when the printers we have the printers when the printers we have the printers when the printers we have the print put it in type for the Diaria Official came to look on him as a dear famillar friend without whom the modern era in Mexico would have been like "Hamlet" minus the melancholy prince. Annexed to this railway scheme were various addenda emainting from the fertile brain of the author of it; he would manufacture curiosities for Europe, and master all the aboriginal tribal tongues, and would settle in \$\Phi\$. Xaca (lust to give it a locality) a colony of wise thinkers, who should just think thanks and give the result to mankind in doses not too large to meet mental digestion. It was our friend's idea that men who should do nothing but fill and then tap their thought reservoirs would be able to invent many great machines, bring electricity to a point for beyond Tesia, and solve all social problems. They were to be a species of practical mahatimas and squeeze their brains for the benefit of humanity.

There was no such word as fallure written on the brow of this arisent producter, as believing as Columbus, as often ridicaled in the press of two continents as Columbus was laughed at by the sagres of Salamanca. He just pegged away year after year, and to-day he has "arrived" and his schemes are indorsed by practical men with capital who will "see him through." Some unobservant, or superficially observant, people pronounced him crass; but I never though the suffered from anything except too many ideas a day. Now we take off our hats to the man who has con there:

The blatant prometer was the one most in evidence. He came downstairs in the morning chewing last evening's toothpick, and his strident voice could be heard across the large courtyard, and you caught in every sentence the major word "millions." It is never humble "heusands" with the falkative promoter, but forever millions, and many millions. This type dired at a hole-in-the-wall most of the time, developed a qualnt taste in cheap and masty and obscire restaurants, never treated, but was a receptacle for the lunches and dimers offered by the arriving greenhorns who needed to be put on the track, steered, as it were. When he could berraw a quarter the blatant prometer had his hair cut; when the loan expected was 10 cents The blatant prometer was the one most in evi-



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If any man has designs on this country, thinks he can benefit it and make money for himself and his associatos, let him come and leok over the field. There's lots to do, but the quiet, solid men of business are to be the doers, not the old style promoter.

MR. FLOWER'S GRANT SPEECH. His Protest Against the Proposition to Remove

Grant's Body to Washington. WASHINGTON, May 14.-It has been remarked here that amid the many incidents of Grant Memorial day in New York the good work of a number of New York Congressmen to prevent

the removal of Gen. Grant's body from New York to Washington has been overlooked. This work was performed in the second session of the Fifty-first Congress. It will be remembered that the Senate passed the resolution of Senator Plumb of Kansas requiring the removal of Gen. Grant's body from Riverside Drive to the Arlington Cemetery in Washington, and that this reso lution was defeated in the House of Represent atives mainly through the efforts of the New York Congressmen.

One of the most forcible speeches in the House of Representatives, during the debate was made by Representative Roswell P. Flower, who said: "Mr. Speaker, it was the wish of Gen. Grant

that his wife he buried at his side. She chose New York, and the city gave her the choicest plot of land within its limits. Mrs. Grant is a resident of my Congress district, and has the opportunity now of visiting her husband's tomb daily. She has written a letter saying in effect that if the people of the United States are unanimous that her husband be removed to Washington she will not object. This declaration of hers is characterized by the spirit of Him who said: 'If this cup pass not from Me except I drink it,

"By this resolution you insult the memory of

THROUGH THE OUICKSANDS. An Enlande of Travel in New Mexico. "You'd better see whether last night's rain

has loosened the sands up much before you venture into the river," said old man Hickey at the American corral as Johnson, my driver, picked ella, New Mexico. Johnson and I had stopped here two days to rest our horses after their hard trip across the Jornada del Muerto, and now we were resuming our journey to Silver City, a hundred miles to the westward. "If the water's high or the sands are quick

you'll do better to come back and wait another day," continued the old man. "There's many a team gone down at the crossing and no eye ever saw it afterward. If you get over the river all right keep a good look out for Sam Kirkbrek. He's at large again. The Sheriff's posse was at Los Cruces last night hunting him. Good luck.

We had heard of the gentleman to whom he referred, and the exploits in the way of holding up stages and robbing of individuals which for some years had made him notorious and much ought after by sheriffs in southern New Mexico. But the Rio Grande to be forded was a subject of more immediate concern to us then "Hold-up Sam." We drove through the old town, with its great willows drooping above the account, and came to the river. It had been swellen by the heavy rain of the past night, and at first sight seemed one unbroken sheet of brown water, moving swiftly along, and which might be of great depth. But looking more closely swirls could be seen when the current passed over shallows, and here and there little shifting islands of sand appeared at the surface travelling to left or right, up or down stream, according to the caprice of the waters. There evidentwas a streak of shallow water extending across the river, with a deeper channel below it. On the western shore a Mexican wagon train, "It is an insult to the city of New York, which supports more charities at home and abroad throughout the land than any other city of the Union. We had raised \$154.000 toward his monument, but shortly after the death of Gen. Grant we were called upon for relief by the Johnstown sufferers of Pennsylvania, and thus subscriptions stooped temporarily. And the chairman of this committee which unanimously reports this resolution knows full well the measure of our charity. There is not a church and the water in the water and braced himself with the chairman of this committee which unanimously reports this resolution knows full well the measure of our charity. There is not a church with our team and buckboard, so, engaging the guide to leaf the way, we started in.

we would be seen to seen to spinle of the service of the restrict of the restr